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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/587,959	06/06/2000	Ari Ikonen		9612

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EXAMINER	
SHELEHEDA, JAMES R	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2623	

DATE MAILED: 11/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/587,959	IKONEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	James Sheleheda	2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 September 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *34-37 and 43-50* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *34-37 and 43-50* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *9/19/06*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 43, 45, 46 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tran (6,202,060) (of record).

As to claim 43, Tran discloses a method for transferring image and sound data from an external device to a television (column 14, lines 41-56) comprising:

generating a signal in the external device from the image and sound data received by the external device (column 14, lines 41-56 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25);

transmitting the signal wirelessly as an output signal from the external device (Fig. 3; column 16, line 59-column 17, line 5);

receiving the output signal from the external device as an input signal at a module (television receiver; Fig. 3; column 14, lines 41-56 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25);

converting the image signal to image-sound signals in the module (column 14, lines 41-56 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25); and

connecting the image-sound signals from the module to the television (Fig. 3; column 14, lines 41-56 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25), wherein the module is an external device accessory located at the television (external television receiver for receiving the wireless signals; Fig. 3; column 14, lines 41-56 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25).

As to claim 45, Tran discloses wherein the image-sound signals are a RGB+sound signal (column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25).

As to claim 46, Tran discloses wherein the television is an analog television (column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25).

As to claim 49, Tran discloses wherein the signal is transmitted by infra-red as an output signal from the external device (column 14, lines 41-49).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 48 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tran.

As to claim 48, while Trans discloses wherein the signal is transmitted by RF as an output signal from the external device (column 14, lines 41-49), he fails to specifically disclose utilizing a LPRF.

The examiner takes Official Notice that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of invention by applicant to utilize a LPRF link, such as Bluetooth and other known standards, to wirelessly connect local devices over a limited range, for the typical benefit of taking advantage of widely known and utilized communications methods for implementing a wireless connection.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Tran's system to include a LPRF signal for the typical benefit of taking advantage of widely known and utilized communications methods for implementing a wireless connection.

As to claim 50, while Tran discloses wherein transmitting the signal wirelessly as an output signal from the external device comprises transmitting an RF signal (column 14, lines 41-49), he fails to specifically disclose transmitting the signal in a signal format that conforms to a Bluetooth-protocol as an output signal from the external device.

The examiner takes Official Notice that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of invention by applicant to a format that conforms to a Bluetooth protocol, to implement a wireless connection system between a mobile device and other local

devices, as the Bluetooth protocol is a specifically designed universal radio interface in the 2.45 GHz frequency band that enables portable electronic devices to connect and communicate wirelessly via shortrange, ad hoc networks, and is generally targeted towards the elimination of wires, cables, and connectors between such devices and systems as cordless or mobile phones, modems, headsets, PDAs, computers, printers, projectors, and local area networks, for the typical benefits of conforming with a widely known protocol for establishing wireless local connections and eliminating the need for physical connections.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Tran's system to include a format that conforms to a Bluetooth-protocol for the typical benefits of conforming with a widely known protocol for establishing wireless local connections and eliminating the need for physical connections.

5. Claim 44 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tran, as applied to claim 43 above, and further in view of Bodle (GB 2,266,637) (of record).

As to claim 44, while Tran discloses transmitting the image-sound signals to the television (column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25 and column 14, lines 41-49), he fails to specifically disclose using a SCART connection.

In an analogous art, Bodle teaches the use of SCART connectors for connecting a variety of audio-visual equipment (page 2, lines 3-17) for the typical benefit of conforming with the common European network connection standard (column 2, lines 4-17).

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Tran by including a SCART connector, as taught by Bodle, in order to provide bi-directional connection of audio/visual signals amongst System components in European networks.

6. Claim 47 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tran in view of Heinonen et al. (Heinonen) (EP 804030 A2) (of record).

As to claim 47, while Tran discloses an external device, a module located at the television and wherein the external device is usable for voice communications (column 6, line 49-column 7, line 27), he fails to specifically disclose wherein the external device is a mobile phone and the module is a mobile telephone accessory.

In an analogous art, Heinonen discloses a method of transferring data to a television (Fig. 1; column 3, lines 1-16 and column 6, lines 16-20), wherein a mobile phone is utilized to receive data (column 3, lines 26-33, column 6, lines 12-27 and column 4, lines 48-55) and wherein the mobile phone transmits the data to a mobile phone accessory located at the television (30; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 26-33, column 6, lines 12-27 and column 4, lines 48-55) which converts the signal for display on the television (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55) for the typical benefit of providing users with cheaper means to achieve different bi-directional services by utilizing known and existing devices (column 1, lines 3-53).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Tran's system to include wherein the external device is

a mobile phone and the module is a mobile telephone accessory, as taught by Heinonen, for the typical benefit of providing users with cheaper means to achieve different bi-directional services by utilizing known and existing devices.

7. Claims 34-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heinonen in view of Tran.

As to claim 34, Heinonen discloses a method of transferring image data from a mobile phone to a television (Fig. 1; column 3, lines 1-16 and column 6, lines 16-20), comprising:

generating a signal in the mobile phone from the image and sound data received by the mobile phone (transmitting received forms and sound data to the accessory, 30 for display on the television; column 3, lines 26-33, column 6, lines 12-27 and column 4, lines 48-55);

receiving the output signal from the mobile phone as an input signal at a module (accessory, 30; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 26-33, column 6, lines 12-27 and column 4, lines 48-55);

converting the output signal from the mobile phone as an input signal at a module (convert to a tv display format; column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55);

connecting the image-sound signals from the module to the television (column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49 and column 6, lines 16-27), wherein the module is a mobile

telephone accessory located at the television (Fig. 1; column 3, line 42-column 4, line 20).

While Heinonen discloses transmitting the signal as an output signal from the mobile phone, he fails to specifically disclose transmitting the signal in a format that conforms to a Bluetooth-protocol.

In an analogous art, Tran discloses a home system (Fig. 3) wherein display signals are *wirelessly* transmitted from a mobile device (10; column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) to a coupling device (television receiver equipment; Fig. 3; 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64; column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) positioned between the mobile device and a television (Fig. 3, 52; column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) through a short range radio transmitter and receiver (column 3, lines 26-31 and column 14, lines 41-56) so as to extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television (column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) for the typical benefit of enlarging the display and allowing the user with greater ease in reading the displayed information (column 14, lines 41-56) and greater mobility by providing the display from anywhere within range of the television display (column 3, lines 26-38).

Additionally, the examiner takes Official Notice that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of invention by applicant to a format that conforms to a Bluetooth protocol, to implement a wireless connection system between a mobile device and other local devices, as the Bluetooth protocol is a specifically designed universal radio interface in the 2.45 GHz frequency band that enables portable electronic devices to

connect and communicate wirelessly via shortrange, ad hoc networks, and is generally targeted towards the elimination of wires, cables, and connectors between such devices and systems as cordless or mobile phones, modems, headsets, PDAs, computers, printers, projectors, and local area networks, for the typical benefits of conforming with a widely known protocol for establishing wireless local connections and eliminating the need for physical connections.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen's system to include transmitting the signal in a wireless format, as taught by Tran, for the typical benefit of providing the user with greater mobility and flexibility by providing use of the system from anywhere within range of the television display

Additionally, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen and Tran's system to include a format that conforms to a Bluetooth-protocol for the typical benefits of conforming with a widely known protocol for establishing wireless local connections and eliminating the need for physical connections.

As to claim 35, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein connecting further comprises transmitting the image-sound signals to the television using a SCART-connection to the television (see Heinonen at Fig. 1; column 3, lines 17-25).

As to claim 36, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein the image-sound signals are a RGB+sound signal (see Tran at column 16, line 65-column 17, line 7).

As to claim 37, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein the television is an analog television (see Heinonen at column 2, lines 48-58 and Tran at column 16, line 65-column 17, line 7).

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 9/19/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a. On pages 4 and 5, of applicant's response, applicant argues that the image data described in Heinonen is received by the mobile phone and then stored on a video tape for later use, and does not meet the claim limitations.

In response, it is noted that Heinonen specifically discloses wherein the downloaded images may be transmitted through the phone system to the mobile phone (column 6, lines 16-19) and then stored in the mobile phone or the charger accessory before transmission to the television (column 6, lines 48-54). As the claims do not preclude any intermediate storage/buffering of the received data, this clearly meets the current claim language.

Furthermore, it is noted that the alternative embodiment applicant noted, i.e. storing the image data on a video cassette tape, also meets the claim limitations. An indirect connection between the charger accessory and the

television, through the vcr, would still read upon "connecting the signal to the television", as the signal clearly reaches the television for display. The claims do not recite any particular need for a direct connection between the two devices with no intermediate steps.

b. In response to applicant's further remarks on page 5, in regards to Heinonen's connection of the image data to the television, see (a) above.

c. In response to applicant's arguments on pages 5-7, in regards to the combination of Heinonen with Tran, it is noted that Heinonen specifically discloses a system wherein display data can be received at a mobile phone, processed and displayed on a television system. Tran discloses a system wherein display data is received at a mobile device, processed and displayed on a television system. Tran further discloses wherein the display data is wirelessly transmitted to the television system, thus eliminating the need for a wired connection. Applicant's arguments that Tran is not analogous art, as Tran describes a portable "computer" is not persuasive. The "computer" system described by Tran is clearly analogous in nature to a mobile phone, as both devices have the advantages of portability with the disadvantage of the small display screen. Furthermore, Tran makes numerous references to telephone related data, such as storing a phone book on the device (column 5, lines 28-39),

video conferencing capabilities (column 6, line 38-48) and cellular network connections (column 6, lines 34-38).

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

10. The following are suggested formats for either a Certificate of Mailing or Certificate of Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). The certification may be included with all correspondence concerning this application or proceeding to establish a date of mailing or transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). Proper use of this procedure will result in such communication being considered as timely if the established date is within the required period for reply. The Certificate should be signed by the individual actually depositing or transmitting the correspondence or by an individual who, upon information and belief, expects the correspondence to be mailed or transmitted in the normal course of business by another no later than the date indicated.

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Please refer to 37 CFR 1.6(d) and 1.8(a)(2) for filing limitations concerning facsimile transmissions and mailing, respectively.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James Sheleheda whose telephone number is (571) 272-7357. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Kelley can be reached on (571) 272-7331. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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